

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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BY DANIEL BRADFORD, PRINTER.

TUESDAY, JUNE, 6 1869.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE is published weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance; or Three Dollars to be paid at the expiration of the year.
All letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid otherwise they will not be attended to.

SALT-PETRE.

THE highest price given in Cash for Salt-Petre by Charles Wilkins.
Lexington, 2d April, 1869.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS, Attorney, will reform his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be postpaid.
Feb'y. 15th. 1869.

Charles Humphreys

WILL practice Law in the Fayette and Jessamine courts.
May, 1869.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM MACBEE will practice Law in the Fayette and Madison County and Circuit Courts—his office is removed to the house of Mr. Danl. Bradford, on Main-street.
Lexington, 23d May, 1869.

DOCTOR JOSEPH B. HANAN will practice Physic in Lexington and its vicinity. He keeps his shop where Mr. Pope formerly kept his office.

DOCTOR JOSEPH B. WELLS has removed to Lexington, and will practice Medicine in all its branches. He lives in the new brick house on Main street, next door to Benjamin Street.
May 16th. 1869.

CASH given for HEMP, by Fisher & Sutton.

Who wish to hire 16 Negro Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.
Lexington, 3d Feb. 1869.

To be Sold or Rented.

A NEW and very convenient two story Brick House, on Main Street, next door to the Rev. Adam Rankin. For particulars apply to the subscriber.
E. Sharpe.

Wanted to contract for one thousand business delivered at this place—Apply to
Cuthbert Banks.
Lexington Nov. 28 1868.

Hart, Barton & Hart.

WANT to purchase Ten Thousand Gallons of Whiskey, and from Four to Five Hundred Hogsheads of Tobacco.
March 13th. 1869.

Garratt and Mills.

HAVE received, and are now opening in the store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, opposite the court house, a large assortment of
MERCHANDISE,
which they are disposed to sell on reasonable terms. Cash given for HEMP.
Lexington, February, 1869.

Cotton Yarn and Cotton
FOR sale at the store of
Jeremiah Nave,
Lexington May 3, 1869.

COUNTRY men taken in exchange for Cotton

FOR Rent,
FOUR Chambers and a Cellar, in an eligible situation. For particulars enquire at this office.

WANT to employ a Miller who understands Merchant and Country work, and also can manage a saw mill occasionally. To such a man who can come well recommended, good wages will be given, and constant employ, at my mills on Boone's Creek, Fayette county.
Feb'y. 16, 1869.

Postlethwait's Tavern.
Lexington, Ky. on Main street, corner of Limestone street, lately occupied by Mrs. J. Wilson.

J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.
January 20, 1869.

I WILL give the highest price in cash, for SALT-PETRE, delivered in this place, or at the store of William Miller in Glasgow.
Robert Miller.
Lexington Jan. 30th. 1869.

Just received, and for sale at a low price, Price—\$7 1/2 cents.

A few copies of the Life of the late
REVEREND JOHN GANO;
Written chiefly by himself.
Those who wish to purchase, would do well to apply immediately.

WANTED two or three Boys as Apprentices to the Cotton business from twelve to fifteen years of age. Enquire at the Cotton Factory of
John Jones.
Water Street, Lexington.

For Sale
THE PLACE whereon I now live, of 205 acres, on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county; fine water and well improved. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.
John Rogers.

THE assignees of John Jordan Jun. hereby call upon all persons indebted to him, whether upon account, note, or otherwise, to settle the same. Those who have claims on him, are requested to bring them forward, that they may be liquidated or adjusted. Mr. William Macbean is authorized to act as agent for the assignees.
By order of the assignees
Lexington, September 19, 1868.

To be sold to the highest bidder on Wednesday the 7th day of June, Three like young Negro men and two Girls on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, at the dwelling house of Elijah Nuttall deceased, Fayette county, near the Republican meeting house.
Mary Nuttall Ex'rs.
Tbor. Nuttall Ex'r.

A Mule Strayed
FROM my farm in the month of October last—one or two joints have been taken off the tail, and it is branded on the near shoulder Br. but the brand may hardly be perceptible. It may probably be within a range of from ten to twenty miles from Lexington, and is perhaps the only stray mule in that distance. Any person who will send it home, or give information where it is to be had, shall be well rewarded.
Robert Barr.
Locust Grove, near Lexington,
April 23d, 1869.
This mule will be 3 or 3 years old this spring.

Charles Biddle, jun.

No. 14, South Front-street, Philadelphia, HAS FOR SALE SEVENTY-FIVE PACKAGES OF CALICOES & CHINTZES, besides a very large and handsome assortment of British and India GOODS,
which he will sell upon the most moderate terms.

A Brick House in Cincinnati, WITH other buildings on the premises, is offered in exchange for property in Lexington. The situation is central on Main-street, the Store part is situated up, (which has rented for \$150 per ann.) large Ware-house, and an excellent Well, &c. For particulars apply to
Edw. B. Hannegan.

A Pasture for Cattle, ON the estate of Thomas Royle, with the mill run running through it, the entrance is at a gate a little above Mr. McConitt's. The conditions are Four Dollars for every Horse, if paid the first of August, or Five in December; Three for every Cow, or Four in December.
May be had at the Mill, a quantity of very good LIME.

Maccoun, Tilford, & Co. HAVE received an assortment of RITTEN HOUSE, improved, SURVEYOR'S COMPASSES, prices from \$87 to \$16; PLATTING INSTRUMENTS in cases, GUNTER'S SCALES, SURVEYOR'S CHAINS, PROTRACTORS, and STEEL PLANT DIVIDERS.
They have likewise received a quantity of best PRINTING INK.
Lexington, May 22d, 1869.

A REQUEST.
HAVING purchased the Library of the late Col. George Nicholas, and being authorized to receive all books that have been loaned out of it—I will thank those persons who have borrowed any of them, to return them to me in Lexington, or inform me, where they can be had.
William T. Barry.
December 17th, 1867.

Strayed or Stolen from the farm of Northern B. Beall, near Louisville, a BROWN BAY five years old, last spring, about fifteen hands high, with a small white in her forehead, line fore armed, crooked in her back joints, remarkable for delicate legs, no branded. Who ever will deliver the above mare to Richard A. Maudin, of Jefferson, or H. Breck nridge Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded.
Nov. 26, 1868.

Boats for Sale.
The subscriber, owing to a contract he has with Porter Clay and Harrison Monday, will have for sale at the mouth of Tare's Creek in the course of the winter and spring, a number of Boats of every description. The boats built by Monday are known to be of a superior quality; they will be sold at the usual price, and where it will be more convenient to the purchaser the payment will be received at Natchez or New Orleans, giving him sufficient time to dispose of his cargo.
Thomas Hart.
Nov. 25, 1868.

FOR SALE
By Messrs. Scott, Trotter and Co. Merchants, Lexington, Ky.
LEE'S

Genuine Patent & Family Medicines, Which are celebrated for the Cure of most Diseases which the Human Body is liable to, viz:
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges,
Which effectually expels all kinds of worms from persons of every age.
Lee's Elixir,
A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma, and particularly the hooping cough, so destructive to children.
Lee's Essence of Mustard,
So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.
Lee's Grand Restorative,
Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,
For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.
Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,
Which is rendered an infallible remedy by one application without mercury.
Ague and Fever Drops,
For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.
Persian Lotion,
Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters and all eruptions of the skin, rendering it soft and smooth.
Lee's Genuine Eye Water,
An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.
Tooth-Ache Drops,
Which give immediate relief.
Lee's Corn Plaster.
Demask Lip Salve.
Restorative Powder,
For the teeth and gums.
The Acid, or Elixir,
For the cure of every kind of head ache.
Indian Vegetable Specific,
A certain cure for venereal complaints.

Thousands of our fellow citizens have received benefit from the above MEDICINES when reduced to the last stage of disease, and many families of the first respectability have given public testimony of the astonishing cures performed with the above preparations. The proprietors are well assured that a single trial of any article here enumerated, will convince the most prejudiced person of its utility. Pamphlets containing cautions of cures, &c. may be had gratis at the above place of sale, sufficient to confirm our assertions. Were we inclined to publish all the certificates which are in our possession, we might fill a folio volume; but we never mention the names of any persons but those who are well known to be citizens of strict veracity, and then not without their approbation.

Those medicines have been made known for a number of years to the public, & nothing can speak more in their favour than the rapid sales; to detect counterfeits it is necessary to inform the public that they must be particularly in applying as above, and observe that none can be genuine without the signature of Richard Lee and Son.

N. B. Each and every Medicine above enumerated, have got their directions, defining their mode of use in the most perfect manner.

The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above title. The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate supervision of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.

Cuthbert Banks
Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1869.

Great Bargains.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will positively be sold to the highest bidder on Friday the seventh day of July next, at the farm of the subscriber, on Strode's road, four miles east of Lexington, on a credit of twelve months—bond, bearing interest from the date, with good security, will be required.

A large valuable stock of HORSES, consisting of work and saddle horses, brood mares with foals, and young geldings and fillies, from one to three years old. The mares from which this stock has been raised, were formerly selected and owned by Thomas D. Owings, esq. and capt. Saml. Prior, and unquestionably the best in the state. Great pains have been taken to improve it, by breeding from the best horses, such as the imported horses Spread Eagle, Speculator, Royalist, and others of high blood. Should the Farm here advertised, be sold previous to the above sale, in that case, will be sold on the following day, all the stock of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, a Wagon and Ox Cart, Farming Utensils, and almost every kind of article used in husbandry. Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

I wish to sell (by private sale) my stud horse TRAPALGAR, he is famous as a foal-getter, and pedigree unexceptionable. Also my turf horse WASHINGTON, five years old, in high health &c. his sire Spread Eagle; his dam Kitty Fisher, Prior's running mare, never beaten, and won more races than any mare of her time—her son is supposed to be superior to her in her best days, both as to speed and bottom.

I wish to sell (by private sale) that beautiful and highly improved FARM, situated between three and four miles from Lexington, in Fayette county, state of Kentucky, known by the name of the Buck Eye plantation; containing 309 acres—For situation and fertility of soil, it is not surpassed by any farm in the state. The cleared land is 131 of in a handsome style, the pasture lots well set with blue grass and clover—the water is plenty and good. There is on it a handsome young Orchard of apple and peach, of a choice selection. The buildings consist of a two story frame house, with 3 rooms & a passage on each finished in a plain manner; by plastering and painting all through—adjoining the house, is a convenient room, that separates the house from the kitchen, and has a communication with both—an excellent barn, stables, negro houses, meat house, milk house, &c. &c.

Also a small tract, containing twenty-one and a quarter acres, lying between the above and Lexington, about two thirds cleared and in grass, a small house and good spring. This will be sold separate from, or with the other.

The terms of payment is one third part in hand, one third part in one year, and the other third part in two years from the day of sale, to be secured as may be agreed on.

William West.
May 15th, 1869.

N. B. The land is clear of all encumbrances—title good—a general warranty deed will be made. The purchaser, at his option, can be accommodated with the CROP in the ground, of wheat, oats, corn, hay, flax, and a considerable quantity of hemp &c. now in cultivation.

Patent Hemp & Flax breaking Machine.
THE subscribers have purchased the right for the state of Kentucky of Thomas Cohoon's Patent for a machine, for breaking hemp and flax.

One of those machines is now in operation on Maddox Fisher's farm, near this place, and is found admirably to answer the purpose for which it was intended.

A machine with two breaks, is worked by one horse with ease, and requires six hands to attend it. One of the great advantages of this machine is, that it can be attended by women or boys, instead of men, and that a woman or boy can clean double the quantity of hemp or flax, which the most skilled man could do in the same time with a common hand-break.

A further account of the machine is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those desirous of purchasing rights, will wish to satisfy themselves by seeing it in operation.

Individual rights at twenty dollars, or rights for whole counties, may be procured by applying to either of the subscribers.

Maddox Fisher, Joseph Boswell, David Sutton, John Fisher, Geo. Laws.

HAVING been called upon to state our opinions of a machine for breaking hemp and flax, which we saw in operation on Mr. Maddox Fisher's farm, we hesitate not to declare that we view it as an important acquisition to our state, and therefore recommend it to the attention of every farmer who cultivates either hemp or flax. The construction of the machine is simple and does not appear likely to get out of order. We suppose that one of those machines having two breaks and moved with ease by one horse, might be built for about 30 or 40\$. We have no hesitation in stating that hemp may be broken in much greater quantities with the same labour, and with ease to the hands employed, and that much delay, severe labour, and considerable expense, might be saved to hemp raisers by the erection of these machines.

T. T. Barr, Wm. W. Worley, C. Coyle, Bushrod Boswell, R. R. Barr.

Lexington, April 8th, 1869.

Broke off from a Boy, 1800—two miles from the mouth of Hickman, in Boone county, on the 3rd of July last, a light BAY MARE, five or six years old, about fifteen hands high, one foot white and branded Br. on her near shoulder. Whoever will deliver the above mare to me in Bardonia, Dennis Brashear, in Danville or T. & R. Barr in Lexington, or will give information where she is to be had, shall receive a liberal reward from
Walter Brashear.
Bardonia, August, 1868.

New Store.

THOMAS D. OWINGS is now opening, opposite Mr. William Leavy's, a large and elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS, particularly purchased for the most fashionable ladies and gentlemen of Kentucky, viz.

Woods' best superfine blue cloths for uniforms—black, mixed, green and drab do. Cassimers, casimere and swansdowns. Marcellus waistcoats. Rose and point blankets. White, red, scarlet, blue and black flannels. Costing, Bocking haze and kerseys. Corduroys, velvets and Bennett's cord. Superb prints and chintzes. Fine printed fancy cambricks. Fine ginghams and dimities. Calmancoes and bombazets. Gurreals, emeries, hafias and mamoodies. Fine shirting cotton and shirting balta. Irish linen and lawns. India checks and calicoes. 44 and 64 fine cambric muslin. Cravat do. do. Plain and twill'd coloured cambric muslin. 44 and 64 book and leno muslin. Fine jacquet and mull mull do. Fine crossbar'd vein'd do. Plain and tambour'd leno shawls and handkerchiefs. 54, 64, 74 and 84 rich damask shawls. Scarlet, orange and white rich silk shawls, in imitation of camel's hair. India twill'd and plain silk handkerchiefs. British do. do. Real and mock M. dress handkerchiefs. Roman and pocket do. White and colored cotton shawls and handkerchiefs. Ladies plain & d'lace cotton hose. Men's plain & d'lace do. Ladies' superfine linen straw hats and bonnets. A few superb cut silk velvet do. made in Paris, and received by the late arrivals at New York.

Women and children's lino caps. Children's leather hats and bonnets. Men's superfine London hats. Ladies' plain and laced English silk hose—rich sandal fancy do. Men's plain and laced English silk hose. Assorted extra long silk gloves. Best English extra long and habit do. Black and white veils. Plaid and plain silk chambrays, newest patterns. Cotton do. do. Ladies' elegant tambour'd cambric muslin and jacquet muslin dresses. Ladies' rich and mock tortoise shell combs—ornamented do. China, Salin, figured, plain and plaid lustrating and embossed ribbons. Silk and cotton cords and buttons. Tapes, bobbins and taste. India, Italian, French and English sewing silks. Sewing cotton, thread and twist. Table knives and forks. Desert do. Pen, pocket and pruning knives. Kitchen and cooks' knives. Gentlemen's portable razor cases. Razors and scissors. An assortment of fashionable buttons. Gold breast pins and brooches. An assortment of pins and needles. Ivory and quill back combs. Gilt and mahogany looking glasses. Violins and violin strings and bases. Painted and common snuff boxes. Coffee mills, marbles, &c. Ladies' p'augled kid shoes. Plain kid and Morocco do. Gentlemen's dress shoes and pumps. Gentlemen's boots.

GROCERIES.
Old wines and 4th proof French brandy. Jamaica rum and cherry bounce. Loaf sugar and coffee. Imperial, hyson, young hyson, hyson chulan and congo TEAS. Pepper, allspice, ginger and chocolate. Almonds, cinnamon, nutmegs and cloves. Mustard, Alum, copperas and brimstone. Prime Connecticut cheese. Mackerel, herrings and shad, particularly put up for family use. Real martinique cordials. An assortment of confectionary. A complete assortment of queen's, glass and tin ware. Window glass and Dorsey's bar iron, &c.
Lexington, March 7th, 1869.

Thomas D. Owings is also opening a very large assortment of Goods at his store in Mount Sterling, which will be sold at the Lexington prices.

ON the 11th Sept. 1868, James Sale and Jacob Keiser delivered to the Jailor of this County, a Negro Man named George, five feet ten inches high, twenty-six or seven years old, straight limbs, a little inclined to yellow, and excessive deaf, had on a few rags under an old blanket. By virtue of a certificate from David M'EWING, a Justice of the Peace for Williamson county, Tennessee, purporting the said George to be a runaway from Ro. Peebles of Clarke county, Kentucky, information of the case was directed and forwarded to said Peebles, who directed the fellow, saying he was sold by his agent below Natchez, from whom it is probable he is now runaway.

John H. Morion, Sheriff Fayette County, Kentucky.
May 15th, 1869.

Just Published, and for Sale at this Office, Price, Twelve and a Half Cents, A NEW AND CANDID INVESTIGATION OF THE QUESTION, IS REVELATION TRUE? Proving the impossibility of Natural Religion, and the certainty of Revealed.

BY JAMES FISHBACK, OF LEXINGTON.

Lands for Sale, IN the States of Ohio and Kentucky.

By virtue of the last will and testament of Robert Means deceased, the subscriber offers for sale ALL THE LANDS OF THE TESTATOR, in the states of Ohio and Kentucky. As there is a large quantity of these lands, and the quality in general good, they are well worth the attention of all persons desirous of purchasing lands in these parts of the country. The tracts are of various sizes, and consequently calculated to suit purchasers of all descriptions. Further information respecting the said lands may be obtained from Mr. WALTER DUN, residing in or near the town of Chillicothe, in the state of Ohio.

Daniel Call, Executor of the Testament & Last Will of Robert Means deceased.
Richmond, 3d May, 1869.

The highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by
John Lockwood,
corner of Upper and High-streets.
Lexington, May 20, 1869.

Negroes for Sale.

WILL be offered and sold at Clarke circuit court, on the fourth Monday in June next—consisting of Women, Boys and Girls, seven months credit, on giving bond and approved security, with interest from the date—a deduction of 6 per cent. for ready money. Any just bonds now due of James Eubanks, will be received in payment. Due attendance will be given by
H. Taylor,
Wm. N. Lane,
James Sympton.
24th May, 1869.

Manifesto to Europe, OR, Antonio vs. Napoleon.

A Spanish merchant of Carthagena, Antonio Mardella T. Spotorno, some time since published a violent invective against Bonaparte. The whole is too long for an individual, it affumes the pompous title of MANIFESTO TO EUROPE, and it is really written with ability. We make some extracts from it, one of which is addressed to the defendants of PENNY, by whom the writer means the people of the United States, and another includes an interesting anecdote of the late LOUIS, XVI.

F. Journal.

GODOY! more perfidious than Count Don Julian of former times, you have inundated your country with a horde of monsters, who have reacted within her territory all the horrors of the Palatinate. Tremble; your tyranny and treason are now near a final close. Do you think that you will not have to expiate the spoliation of our property, and your numerous acts of treason, by the shedding of your impure blood? You are much mistaken if you flatter yourself that your perfidies will be forgotten. The spectacle of so many rich and fertile provinces, plundered, ravaged and cruelly laid waste, will never vanish from our sight. The turf covers the inanimate remains of your fellow countrymen, who have fallen victims to your treachery; but from their graves, they cry to heaven and earth for vengeance, and they shall obtain it. The corrupt nation that now affords you an asylum, will in vindication of its own honor, strike the fatal blow which your perfidious ingratitude deserves, and your name will be branded with the execration of all posterity.

BONAPARTE! neither yourself nor your performances can impose upon those who have narrowly watched you. Your hiring encoimists and flatterers cannot mislead us by their sophisms. The creature of ROBESPIERRE, you owed your unworthy elevation to the reign of terror. You made your troops fire upon the Parisians and this piece of iniquitous treachery procured you, the hand of the illustrious Mirlres of BARBAS—the first step in your ascent to the Sovereignty. The most profound hypocrisy, the most criminal resources of despotism, are incessantly employed to preserve your precarious existence. But the blood of such a Prince as ENGLIEN, cries out like that of ABEL against his murderer. At the moment of your greatest security, another Charlotte, Corday will start up and put an end to all our calamities.

A legitimate sovereign, the generous friend of his people, lives in the midst of them, tranquil and happy; he presents himself to their view; he administers justice in mercy; he foresees and prevents, or relieves the necessities of his children; his subjects adore him, and offer up prayers for his happiness. But you, a prey to anxiety, suspicion and remorse, never take repose; and your people breathing their vows for your speedy destruction. A general terror, easily changed into implacable hatred, is the aura popular which attends your steps wherever you go. To that frightfulness which mantled in their countenances in happier times has succeeded a full rage and despair, ready to burst forth against yourself and your works.

Frenchmen! You were impatient under the mild sway of the immortal LOUIS, who united in his sacred person the rights of the three glorious dynasties that preceded him—that LOUIS, who, when Dauphin of France, was unhappy because his coach, in passing along the road, did some damage to a field of corn, and expressed the pain which it gave him in their memorable words, "This is not our property, let the injury we have done be instantly paid for."—This trait of humanity filled your hearts with joy, and in his person you promised yourselves a return of the golden age. At his elevation to the throne, he gave you a proof of his paternal affection, in diminishing the expenses of his Royal household, in disbanding his guards, lightening your taxes, and consulting your happiness by every possible means; and what was his reward? LOUIS, a King, and the descendant of Kings, perished on the scaffold; but he still lives in the feeling heart of every good Frenchman; and his good deeds and his misfortunes will occupy a distinguished situation in the temple of Fame.

Have Naples, Milan, Florence, Holland, so much degenerated from that spirit of liberty of which they were formerly so proud? Are they sunk to such a state of degradation, as to acknowledge for sovereigns men like delirious of religion and every principle of honor and morality? Alphonso, Ferdinands, Gofmos, Leopolds, and Maurice, arise from the dead! Cast a momentary glance over the nations whom you made happy; compare what they then were with what they now are, and defend again forever to your tombs; "Venetians, Pisans, and Ligurians, either the accounts which we read of your achievements in defence of liberty are apocryphal, or you have degenerated as to be unworthy of a place in the catalogue of free states. Awake from your lethargy! What remains for you to do?"

Defendants of the immortal PENN, inhabitants of the United States of America! never was the union of every heart and hand among you so necessary as at the present moment, when BONAPARTE the prince of Discord, the declared enemy of your independence, has sworn the destruction of every free people. Let your personal and party quarrels cease; combine all your energies against the common enemy of the new hemisphere, and you will secure the continuance of your prosperity.

INVENTIONS

ROBERT FULTON, Esq.

The subsequent account of the discoveries and experiments of Mr. Fulton, is extracted from "Mitchell and Miller's Repository" for August, September and October 1808. It is a striking instance of the efficacy of talents, directed by industry and perseverance. It should incite American Genius to similar enterprises.

First, a mill for sawing and polishing marble for which the London Society for encouraging Useful Arts and Manufactures, gave him the silver medal in 1794.

Second, a system of navigation which he published in London, 1796. His principle is to have small canals and boats of 8 tons, which are to mount or descend to the different levels of the canal, on inclined planes instead of locks; while the boats are drawn on the canal, 6 or 8 of them are chained together; when they arrive at the inclined plane, they are separated and pass singly. As this mode will very much diminish the expense of constructing canals, Mr. Fulton has given a flattering prospect of our having canals of this kind to pass through the interior and mountainous parts of these states. A variety of mechanical combinations are delineated in his books for working the inclined planes, for passing valleys, and economizing water, which, on the old plan, would be expended in locks, but which by his method, may be used for irrigating the grounds in the neighborhood of the same canal, giving verdure and abundance to thousands of acres, which would otherwise remain sun-burnt and unproductive. The work concludes with a tonnage table or systematic plan of transport, which has in some degree been published in Mr. Fulton's letter to the Secretary of the treasury, on canal navigation. He there shows that to carry a ton weight 300 miles on our usual roads, will cost 100 dollars. On good turnpike paying tolls, it will cost 42 dollars. If the government should make the roads out of the surplus revenue, and have no tolls, the cost will be 35 dollars. Were the government to make canals without tolls, except sufficient to repair them; the expense of carrying one ton 300 miles would be 3 dollars.

But striking as this comparison is, says Mr. F. I will still extend it; the merchandise which can bear the expense of carriage on our present roads to Pittsburgh, Kentucky, Tennessee, or any other distance of 300 miles, and which for that distance, pays 100 dollars a ton, could be boated, that is carried on canals, ten thousand miles for that sum.

Third, a machine for making Ropes. This engine is to be put in motion by a water wheel. It can stand in a room about 40 feet square; the rope yarns are put into it on spools, and any sized cordage, from a cod line to a bawser, can be made on it by the attention of one man. It is finished on the machine ready coiled, and has only to be removed to the warehouse. A rope mill of this kind is now building at Baltimore, by Mr. Nathaniel Cutting, who has made many ingenious improvements on the spinning of rope yarn, by machinery.

Fourth invention. A boat to navigate under water. In this machine, Mr. Fulton and 5 persons continued under water one hour at Havre-de-Grace in France. He towed about, while under water in every direction, and steered by means of a compass. It had a main sail and gib, like a common ship. When pursued, the mast and sails could be taken in, and the boat dive under water three hours, and rise to renew the air three miles from the place she went down; the air could be renewed in one minute, when the boat diving, could continue under water again for 3 hours. While making his experiments on this vessel, Mr. F. made a voyage in her from Havre to La Hogue, a distance of eighteen leagues, in the boisterous weather of the autumnal equinox, and found her to act perfectly well in open sea. By late improvements on this vessel, and the manner of obtaining air, 5 men may continue under water for 6 hours, and rise 15 miles from the place they went down. The object of this invention, was to find a certain mode of fixing an engine, which Mr. F. calls a torpedo, to the bottom of a ship of war, for the purpose of blowing her up; but after much labor and expense, he has abandoned this plan for fixing his torpedo. He has, however, fortunately discovered a method, which is certain, and infinitely more simple.

The Torpedo which is his fifth invention, is a copper case, which will contain 50 to 100 pounds of powder. To it is fixed a gun-lock in a brass box, which lock strikes fire by means of a piece of clock work, which can be set to one or more minutes. The torpedo thus prepared is made fast to a rope from 60 to 80 feet long; at the other end of the rope is a gun harpoon; the harpoon being fired into the bow of an enemy's vessel, the torpedo is thrown over board and the action of the vessel through the water, draws it under her bottom, where the clock-work running out its time, explosion takes place, and the vessel will either be blown up or her bottom so shattered as to render it impossible for the pumps to save her. This being the principle of the torpedo, it is designed to make the attack with good and well manned row boats, each boat to have its harpoon and torpedo complete; 30 such boats to make the attack on one ship of war, so to attack on her larboard, and so on her starboard bow; this will divide the enemy's fire, and out of the number of harpoons some will take effect, in which case the vessel must from necessity be destroyed.

This invention and the practice of it is yet in its infancy. Men in general will have doubts about its practicability or political consequences, as it is the case with all new discoveries, until ocular demonstration compels belief. Mr. Fulton has labored with much zeal to bring this invention to a useful state of perfection. He now confidently asserts, that his theory is right, and that practice only is wanting to establish a system of attack, which in its consequences must annihilate military marines, and give that liberty to the seas which is so much desired by every friend to humanity and America; and who can say, that he is not right in this prediction? Did not the invention of gun-powder totally change the art of war? And may it

* The object of this invention is to reduce the expense of transportation to the lowest possible rate, and give a facility to bring down the produce of our remote interior to the seaports, taking back in exchange the various merchandize. Such a system of easy transport would increase the national opulence, riches and strength, and bind the states together in the strongest bonds of confederation, interest, and habits of easy intercourse.

not again be changed? Out of the invention of gun-powder, military marines, those floating, and destructive fortification, have grown, which now rob us of our neutral rights. By the right application of gun-powder, may they not be destroyed? The object is a grand one, and merits every exertion of mind to effect it; and we should hope that it will be effected. Indeed, the prospect of success is flattering; for do not inventions less plausible in their commencement, by perseverance become permanent and useful establishments? Thirty years have been spent by ingenious men in endeavors to make a useful Steam Boat. All failed, and the project had lost every credit in the public mind; yet the Steam boat has succeeded to the admiration of every friend to the useful arts, and is now looked up to, as a work of an immense public benefit.

May we not then, without presumption, hope that the same industry and perseverance which have penetrated into the complicated principles of the steam boat, and organized them into utility, may persevere to the establishment of a principle, which, driving military marines from the ocean, will give us every freedom of commerce which can be desired, remove every cause of dispute between us and European nations, secure to us lasting peace, and direct all our resources and energies to humane and useful pursuits.

Sixth Invention. The Steam Boat. This has been completed at New-York. A Boat of 130 feet long and 16 broad, was constructed by Messieurs Brown. This is put in motion by one of Watt and Boulton's steam engines. The boat is propelled by the revolution of two wheels, corresponding with each other, and driving her through the water. This noble invention, though attempted in vain by so many others, has perfectly succeeded in Mr. F's hands; and no better proof can be given of the excellence of the vessel thus constructed, than that she outstrips the mail and all other carriages by land, and makes better voyages than any other packets or boats, which navigate the Hudson, between New-York and Albany.

Admitting that any invention can be effected, which will destroy military marines, and consequently give freedom to the seas; there is a fine field for eloquence in displaying the immense advantages which would result from such a revolution in the affairs of man, from military and barbarous labors to civil improvements.

From the Baltimore North American.

THE CAMEL.

A Philadelphia gentleman, who spent many years of his life in Africa, has formed the design of carrying a number of Camels into the Southern States by way of introducing the breed. He means to employ two vessels to bring them from the Mediterranean, which will consequently occasion him much expense. That he will meet the support and patronage of the wealthy and intelligent planters of the South cannot be doubted.

The Camel is the most useful to man of all quadrupeds. He possesses the celerity of the horse, and can perform as much labour as the elephant, whilst he consumes only one-twentieth of the quantity of food on which the latter subsists. The female affords milk longer than the cow; the young Camel's flesh is wholesome and palatable; and the hair of this animal is finer and more valuable than the best sheep wool. A great author is of opinion, that he is equal in value and service to the horse, the ass, and the ox, with their powers combined. A Camel will carry a burthen of from 600 to 1200 weight. His capacity to undergo fatigue is astonishing; whilst his food consists of the most worthless vegetables, brambles, thorns, &c. and from the particular structure of his stomach he can survive without water for many days. He begins to labour at four, and lives 40 or 50 years.

It is supposed that he will thrive in the Southern divisions of our Union, where his properties, adapted to the nature of the climate and country, will certainly render him invaluable. His hair, being annually renewed, will afford a material for manufactures, highly desirable, and of more value than Merino wool.

The uncertainty whether the climate, to which it is proposed to carry him, will be found to agree with his habits and health, taken into view with the expense of the undertaking, might well have deterred any individual from hazarding his own resources; whilst the public benefit to be derived might have induced the state legislatures to lay the burthen upon their treasuries. The individual, to whom we allude, possesses both a bold judgment and an enterprising spirit; and he will not, we believe, retard the experiment till such a resource can be opened to him. The liberality of the public, which has attended the attempt to introduce the Merino sheep, may, in the mean time, serve as an encouragement to expect the intervention of adequate assistance, should it prove necessary.

Extract of a letter from col. D. Humphreys, dated 9th May, 1809.

"I propose as a more certain project, to send on to Philadelphia to the cattle show, on the 4th July next, a few full blooded merinos (already engaged) and a considerable flock of very fine woolled sheep of various degrees of blood, derived from my imported stock. Now all I shall wish you to do is, to hire pasture in the neighbourhood of the city, where they may be kept well, reasonably and safely, until they shall be either disposed of or brought back. The number will be from 60 to 80.

"I wish you to mention this to the gentlemen, president and members of the premium and domestic societies, in order, if they judge proper, they may make the fact extensively known through the medium of the different papers, that the flock in question will certainly be in Philadelphia at the before mentioned times, if no unforeseen accident should happen to prevent it."

The following circular merits the peculiar attention of every section of the union. It will be recollected that domestic manufacture is the vital spring of commerce, which raises

Great Britain to the highest pitch of commercial prosperity. We hope its merits will be duly attended to.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1809.

SIR,

FROM a variety of causes, more particularly the late embargo, a spirit of enterprise in the establishment of useful manufactures in almost every part of the United States has been exhibited—great exertions have been made, and large capitals have been embarked in this line, and the manufacturing interest is forming a new link in the Chain of Society, and if properly united, its strength in an individual and national point of view, become powerful, beneficially influential, and permanent.—To promote these effects, a communication between distant manufacturers and a co-operation in plans for the general good, may be of the first importance. In this city a society is established under the protection of an Act of Incorporation of the State Legislature, for the support of domestic manufactures, and much good has emanated from it. The late arrangements of our government with England has produced general satisfaction, and the manufacturers have participated therein, as preventing the evils of war, which all were apprehensive of; yet they feel that these events are likely to produce a powerful effect on the manufacturing interest of the U. S. and will require extraordinary exertion and powerful support to counteract it. Thus impressed, the manufacturers and artists in this city have appointed a committee to correspond with their brethren in every part of the union.—This committee now address you as a respectable manufacturer, or as a friend to that interest, requesting your assistance, and that of such of your neighbouring manufacturers as can be consulted, in an application to congress at their meeting in May next, for such protection and support as the state of the manufactures of the United States shall appear to them to be entitled to.—to this end it will be of importance to furnish this committee, with all the information possible on the nature and extent of manufactures in your neighborhood and they will arrange and combine it, so as to bring the whole into one part, and prepare it for the view of congress.

It is also particularly recommended to form societies of manufacturers and artists in convenient districts, and to encourage every individual to give the best information on the state of manufactures to such members of congress as can be immediately communicated with, and in order to produce the most permanent advantages to the manufacturing interest, it is proposed to hold a meeting of the deputies as may be formed in different districts, on Wednesday the 25th of October next, at the Mechanic Hall, New-York; when by a full exhibition of facts, and of a free communication of opinion, such plans may be devised and carried into effect, as may tend to cement and strengthen this interest, and produce extensive advantage to individuals and to the nation at large.

Your communications addressed to Wm. Davy, C. C. M. A. Philadelphia, will receive respectful attention from

Sir, your most humble servants,
William Davy,
John Harrison,
James Robinson,
Adam Seybert,
Abraham Small.

Committee of correspondence.

From Wilson's "Treatise on Febrile Diseases."

INOCULATION OF THE MEASLES.

The great success which attended inoculation for the Small Pox induced many to believe that similar advantage might be expected from it in the Measles. The prevalent opinion of its being received in the natural way by the lungs, and the lungs being the chief seat of danger in this disease, seemed rather to strengthen the opinion. Dr. Home of Edinburgh, however, was the first who actually made the experiment.

He met with some difficulty from the measles not forming matter, and his not being able to collect a sufficient quantity of broken cuticle, at the time of disquamation, to produce the disease. "I then applied," he observes "directly to the magazine of all epidemic diseases, the blood." He chose the blood when the eruption began to decline in patients who had a considerable degree of fever. He also ordered it to be taken from the most superficial cutaneous veins where the eruption was thickest.

While the blood came slowly from a slight incision, it was received upon cotton, and on an incision being made on each arm of the person to be inoculated, the cotton, as soon as possible, after it had received the blood, was applied over the incisions, and kept upon them with considerable pressure. He also used the precaution of allowing the incisions of those to be inoculated to bleed for some time before the cotton was applied, that the fresh blood might not wash away, or too much dilute the morbid matter. The cotton was permitted to remain on the part for three days. How far all these precautions are necessary to the success of the operation, has not been determined.

Dr. Home inoculated ten or twelve patients in this way, in whom the operations succeeded equal to his hopes. The eruptive fever generally commenced six days after inoculation, and the symptoms of the complaint were milder than they generally are in the casual measles. The fever was less severe, the cough either milder or wholly absent, the inflammation of the eyes was trifling; they watered, however, as much, & itching was as frequent as in the casual measles; nor did bad consequences follow any case of inoculated measles: no affection of the breast remained after it. The chief difference between the casual and inoculated measles seemed to be, the absence of any pulmonary affection at all periods of the latter.

Dr. Home now regarded it as ascertained, that the natural measles are received by the lungs, and that on this circumstance depends the danger of the disease. He wished, however, to ascertain the symptoms of the complaint when evidently received by the lungs. He, therefore, put a piece of cotton, which had remained in the nose of the patient under measles, into that of a healthy child, making him breathe through the infected cotton. The experiment, although repeated, did not succeed in inducing the disease. Nor, it is evident, if successful, would this experiment have decided the question, whether or not the casual measles are received by the lungs.

Dr. Home's experiments have not met

with the attention they deserve. If a more extensive experience prove it capable of producing the effects ascribed to it, it will certainly be an improvement of considerable importance.

NATURAL PHENOMENON.—In the north part of Cumberland, in the state of Rhode-Island, near the Attleborough line, 12 miles from town, about the beginning of March, in the night, the ground for the space of 2 or 3 acres began shaking, and continued 2 or 3 minutes. The houses shook considerably, the water in a pond adjacent seemed considerably agitated, and there appeared many indications of an earthquake; but it passed off, and the next day about 2 in the afternoon, the same quivering of the earth was observed. Since, every few days, the earth shakes with the same appearance, and sometimes so hard as to break crockery ware in the houses. These continual convulsions have alarmed the inhabitants near and on the place, and no way can they account for it. Some have removed.—(Philadelphia Gazette.)

An extraordinary instance of longevity lately occurred in the island of Jamaica, in the person of Joseph Ram, a black man, belonging to Morrice Hall estates, and who died in December last, at the advanced age of 140 years; he perfectly remembered the duke of Albemarle, who succeeded to the government of that island in 1687. His daughter, Grace Martin, an inhabitant of Spanish town, and upwards of 86 years of age, says he had a complete set of new teeth about 20 years ago, which remained found to the day of his death. His hair turned quite gray; he retained his sight and memory well, and had all his senses perfect, except that of smelling. He was stout and inclined to corpulence; was never sick but once, and all the physic he ever took in his life was one dose of nut oil. He had 26 children by different women. His appetite was always good, and a few days previous to his death, he walked a distance of four miles. His dissolution was gradual, and unattended by pain or sickness; it seemed indeed to be the mere decay of nature.—(Lon. Pap.)

JUNOT, Duke of Abrantes.—We have already mentioned the report, that this man, who made so considerable an appearance in the campaign of Portugal, was born in Ireland. A correspondent wishes us to give information to the following account on the subject:

Junot is the son of a schoolmaster near Athy in the county of Kildare, of the name of Julian, and he now has a brother, a sergeant in the Waterford militia, and an uncommonly good looking, powerful, and well conducted man. He has a sister too, who some years since received a letter from him, intimating that a fortunate occurrence in the field had introduced him to the favour of Bonaparte.

Junot is an excellent scholar, and for 30 years was an usher in the school of Mr. Dunne near Athy, where he was much liked, though rather too fond of fighting. He attended all the boxing matches in the country and although he never entered the lists for money, would, "for love," break the bones of any person, who from the same motives, chose to contend with him.—(Lon. Pap.)

Last week a Miss Pricilla Thackwaite, of Hertfordshire with a fortune of 4000*l*. had cash, entered the matrimonial state. She had declared her intention to espouse a soldier, sailor, cooper, or chimney sweeper, and was accordingly courted by each of those professions. The soldier marched up to attack the fair in high style, and executed his best manoeuvres; the sailor decked himself out in his gayest colours and looked very stern at his rivals; the cooper swore his sole was on fire, and that his love would warm and warm to the very last; but the sweep brushed them all off, as Miss Pringle, being enamoured of his aspiring disposition, declared he suited her the best.

Lon. Paper.

From a London Paper.

Mrs. Clarke, the Duke of York's tormentor, has published, in two volumes, with a correct Portrait of the authors, fac similis of the letters of the Duke of York, a work entitled, "Memoirs of my own life; containing facts and observations, illustrative of a recent investigation, and accompanied with numerous royal and other interesting letters, which have never appeared before the public, by Mary Anne Clarke."

On Mrs. Clarke being called a "Baggage," in the committee of Inquiry.

Why, gentlemen, thus put to so much pain, Poor captain SANDON of the Waggon Train! For, all who have a single spark of candor, That he was bound in duty, we must allow, To pay attention to, and keep in view, The BAGGAGE of our army's chief commander!

SHIPWRECK AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

We stated in a former paper, that the ship Monticello from Lima, fell in with the wreck of a vessel at sea, on which was found a man, the last of the crew, who had preserved a precarious existence for a number of days, by feeding upon the bodies of his comrades. This statement, in the first instance, was considered too extravagant to be true; but it is now known to be a fact. It was also said, that the crew cast lots which of them should die, to sustain the lives of the remainder; but this is not confirmed by the narrative of the survivor. He admits, however, that where any of his comrades died from hunger and thirst, he was driven to the necessity of existing upon their remains.

When the captain of the Monticello took this wretched man on board his ship, he gave him a change of cloaths and linen, and would not suffer him to take much sustenance at one time. The first nutriment he gave him, was two cups of coffee and a small piece of toast, and by adhering to this system, in the course of a few days, the man was quite restored to health. He proved to be a most excellent sailor, and was a great acquisition. But it is a curious fact, that none of the crew of the Monticello would for a length of time associate with him, on account of the diet he had taken upon: hoping to cure them of their prejudice, the captain kindly invited the unfortunate seaman to his table; but this had not the desired effect; on the contrary, those

persons who usually messed with the captain deserted his table. Time, however, and the general good conduct of the man, restored him to the society of his shipmates. In relating to them his sufferings on board the wreck, the abstained, as much as possible, from mentioning the manner of his subsistence; but the crew themselves had witnessed his food hang up in the shrouds, at the time he was taken from the wreck.

The particulars given by the wrecked mariner are these, his name is Thomas Moorhead, the ship in which he was wrecked was the Acorn, Captain M'Lood, of Stockton, to which place they were bound, from America when on the 30th of October, a severe gale of wind came on, in which the ship made a great deal of water, and finally filled, and overset, by which misfortune, the carpenter and a black man were drowned. In about ten minutes the sea carried away the main-mast and the righted again. At this period the sea made a clear passage over the ship, but he could not well sink, being laden with timber. The master Andrew Brails, and John Simpson a boy, were washed overboard, but at day light the master was washed on board again, having been for some hours clinging to the pieces of the wreck. All hands next proceeded to the foretop, and in five hours time two more of the crew died in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. Soon after the timber man, Francis Bradley, Christopher Bayly and Thomas Bales, boys, and nearly the whole of the remainder of the hands, were frost bitten. In this deplorable situation they all remained in the top four days, when not a fragment of the cabin was to be seen. Every thing was washed out of the cabin windows, except three pieces of meat, which were found in the stern sheets. The ship's rudder parted on the 12th of November. Thomas Charlton and the boy Charles English, died on the 23d. The master prolonged a miserable existence to the 13th of December on which he died. William Pearson tells a victim to thirst. All the water casks were swept off the deck when the vessel upset on the 31st, the little moisture they procured was from the rain that fell and which they caught in their hats &c. in the foretop. The Monticello fell in with the wreck of the Acorn, in lat. 51 long. 25, when the captain humanely sent a boat for Moorhead. He was taken out of the top where he had been for fifty-one days, and towards the latter end of them hourly expecting to share the unhappy fate of his companions.—(Lon. Pap.)

THE PLOT.

[We cannot doubt for a moment, of the gigantic atrocities and traitorous designs of the Tories; but conceive what a scheme they may, the energy and concert of an honest American yeomanry, will render it an abortion. We will not only scorch the snake, but kill it.—Traitor beware! You are marked.]

COMMUNICATED FOR THE WHIG.

I perceive, that the circumstance of the deputation of the Tories to Canada, is doubted by some: the following fact was communicated in this city a short time since by a gentleman from Massachusetts, who is intimately acquainted with the proceedings of both parties in that state, and who would not have stated such a circumstance, had it not been correct. He remarked that this deputation had, by the most persevering and refined vigilance on the part of the democrats, been discovered, notwithstanding all the secrecy with which the plan had been organized; that in consequence of the conviction that the measure was really agitated, every precaution was taken to ascertain the extent, object and parties concerned in the treason. That, by never losing sight of this important plot, and by the most constant assiduity—every plot has been discovered, and that the names of all the traitors are now in the possession of the executive. Since the re-publication of this subject in Baltimore, from the Boston papers—I have heard these facts repeated by others, whose knowledge of the subject excited so much interest and discord among the New-England representation during the last session of Congress, is great and it admits of no doubt, that information communicated to the President, was one great cause of the contempt and severity, which was exhibited towards Pickering, Quincy, Gardener, and the leaders of the Junta. The time is not far distant when the whole treason will be laid before the public; the election of the the lower house in Massachusetts, and Governor will probably decide the exposure of the affair—as if a democratic majority should be elected the whole scheme must be disappointed; or if a federal majority, and Gore be as mad a Governor, as he was when Chairman of a Committee—such measures are adopted as to catch them in their own trap. A KENKEE.

TYRANNY OF CUSTOM.

Ladies burnt alive!—From the following extract from an East-India publication, it appears that the horrid custom of women burning themselves on the tombs of their husbands, is not yet extinct. We are happy to learn, however, from Dr. Buchanan's late travels in the east, that the practice has long been upon the decline, and is no longer common, except in Bengal.—Free Journal.

Surat, June 30, 1808.

Yesterday a Sutte, or ceremony of a Brahmin woman burning herself with the body of her deceased husband, took place at Phooltaiah, a village about 2 miles from Surat, on the banks of the Taptie. I went there very early, and arrived at the spot long before any preparations were made for the approaching solemnity. At length 12 slight poles were fixed as uprights in the ground: round which a wall of Jewatree-stalks was placed, as was a roof also of the same stalks, forming a shed of 6 or 7 feet square, and about 6 feet high, with a small door way facing the river. A platform or bed was then formed of billets of wood, 6 feet long, and between 2 or 3 feet wide, and 2 feet high. This was the funeral pile. In a short time after the body of the deceased arrived, preceded by tom-toms, and followed by the Sutte, surrounded by Brahmins, and attended by her son, a youth of about 18 years of age. The deceased was an old man with grey hairs; the woman appeared about forty, and was very stout. She sat down before the door of the pile, and after performing a few

ceremonies, she attended the body of her husband to the river, where the performed various ablutions. The Brahmins all this time, as well as at her first arrival at the pile, prostrated themselves at her feet, as of a superior being. At her return from the river, she sat down near the opening of the pile, and the body of her husband was placed beside her. The body was then uncovered, on which she, with one of the most emphatic smiles I ever saw, bowed her head towards his face, and said in a mild tone of voice, in the Moorish language, "Ah! my husband!" Her looks to me indicated more—as though she would have said—Never mind my husband we shall not long be separated. The body of the deceased was then carried into the inclosure, and placed lengthways on the funeral pile. She then went through various mysteries and ceremonies too intricate for me to understand; but among others, she poured *ghee* several times on the sacred fire which was placed before her, when her son took some of the ashes and put them in her mouth, which she swallowed. She then drank three separate times of consecrated water. On returning the loote to one of the officiating Brahmins, he found a little left, which he swallowed with great avidity; she then received a few rupees at two different times from her son, and presented them as offerings to the priests. Three female relations were then allowed to approach her; they threw themselves at her feet, and frantically imploring for something; she touched all their foreheads, and gave each some ghee, rice and flour, and they departed—I must not omit mentioning that blades of grass were invariably used, even in the most trifling ceremonies.

She was then decorated with a necklace of camphire, and bracelets of the same—also a wreath forming a turban, indicative of her throwing off the nature of womanhood, and assuming that of the man; all these mysticaries being concluded, she arose and prepared to walk round the pile seven times.—The first round, 2 Brahmins laid hold of her to support her; she, in an audible voice, declined their assistance, and said she could walk alone; and indeed the oftener she went round, her step appeared the more firm and determined. This ceremony being completed, she entered the inclosure, and seated herself on the pile in an upright posture, and placed the head of her deceased husband in her lap. *Ghee*, in large quantities had been previously poured on her head and garments; pieces of camphire, cowdung, plantain-grass, rice, flour, &c. were then strewn over the body of the dead man. Billits of wood were then placed by the Brahmins in a pyramidal form around her, and a few bundles of very dry brush wood were placed at the top near her head; the sacred fire was then given by one of the Brahmins to her son, who presented it to his mother. The head Brahmin remained in conversation with her for a quarter of an hour, during which period she held the light in her hand; a leaf of the chester was also carried in, and as the Brahmin did not bring it out again, I suppose that this was also placed on the pile. The Brahmin then took leave of her, and when he came to the door, (as if anxious that an European should be a witness of her setting fire to the pile with her own hands,) he beckoned me to approach, when immediately I saw her bow her head on that of her husband, and on raising it, set fire to the brush-wood above her. It did not burn as was expected, during which time she sat as composed as if she had no interest in the affair. The Brahmins close to me, seeing this, threw some fire on the pile, and in two seconds the whole was a complete conflagration. While the bodies were burning, the Brahmins kept dancing round the funeral pile with enthusiasm and apparent satisfaction.

The officiating Brahmins, so far from opposing my approach, appeared anxious that I should see the whole minutely, that I might relate that every thing had been conducted without deceit or perfusion. I accordingly took my station at the angle post at the door where I remained the whole time; the Suttie at not more than three feet distance from me. She appeared so totally absorbed in her prayers, and performing the necessary ceremonies, and in conversing with her son, that she paid not the slightest attention to anything round her, excepting once, when she waved her hand to me not to advance nearer. During the whole ceremony, which lasted considerably more than an hour (for I was too much interested to look at my watch) she was as firm and collected, and perhaps more so, than most of the bystanders. I never took my eyes off her the whole time, and dare assert that not the smallest degree of compulsion was used.

Kentucky Insurance Office.
1st June, 1809.
A GENERAL meeting of the Share Holders of the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their office on Saturday the 1st of July next, at 12 o'clock.
By order of the President and directors.
John L. Martin,
Clerk. &c. &c.
25 Cents Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, about the 25th instant, *John Robinson*, an apprentice to the Blacksmith business, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high. Whoever will deliver the above boy to the subscriber, on Davy's fork of Elkhorn, Fayette county, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.
Francis Preston.
May 30, 1809.
Taken up by *William Phumps*, living in Jessamine county, below the mouth of Hickman, a dun horse 12 years old, no brands that are intelligible with a black mane and tail, about thirteen hands high, appraised to \$18. Given under my hand this 25th March, 1809.
John Lowry.
Advertisement.
Whereas my wife Molly McGee hath lately eloped from my bed and board, in Estill county, without any just cause for so doing, and contrary to my desire; these are therefore to reward all persons from harbouring the said Molly or crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts that she contracts in no case whatsoever. Given under my hand this first day of May, 1809.
James McGee.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations tumbling at his back."

LEXINGTON, JUNE 6.

We are informed that during the hail storm on Sunday the 28th ult. upwards of twenty houses blew down in Cincinnati, among which was the Academy.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Wayne County, dated May 16.

"I was informed a few days past, that in the neighbourhood of Col. Newell's, (a citizen of Wayne county) that in a large Cave, not far from his house, was found an Indian, wrapped up in straw. At what time he was there deposited, it cannot be ascertained—But the Indian appeared to be entirely uncorrupted. He had his natural appearance—his flesh had in a great measure dwindled away—his skin appeared almost to cleave to the bone, and to feel hard and firm; which must have been so preserved, either by the due and equal temperature of the subterraneous air, or by some means of embalming and preserving their dead bodies. He was found by a party in pursuit of a Salt-Petre Cave."

Letter to the editor, dated, Washington, May 23.

SIR—I herewith enclose you a copy of the President's message to Congress, received to day.—You will be kind enough to give it a place in your paper, for the information of your subscribers and my constituents, and oblige your friend,
BENJ. HOWARD.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 23, 1809.
This day at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated, by Mr. Graham, the following Message to both Houses of Congress.

Fellow citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives

On this first occasion of meeting you, it affords me much satisfaction, to be able to communicate the commencement of a favourable change in our foreign relations; the critical state of which induced a session of Congress at this early period.

In consequence of the provisions of the act interdicting commercial intercourse with Great Britain and France, our Ministers at London & Paris were without delay instructed to let it be understood by the French and British governments, that the authority vested in the Executive, to renew commercial intercourse with their respective nations, would be exercised in the case specified by that act.

Soon after these instructions were dispatched, it was found that the British government, anticipating from early proceedings of Congress at their last session, the state of our laws which has had the effect of placing the two belligerent powers on a footing of equal restrictions, and relying on the conciliatory disposition of the U. States, had transmitted to their Legation here, provisional instructions, not only to offer satisfaction for the attack on the frigate *Chesapeake*, and to make known the determination of his Britannic Majesty, to send an Envoy extraordinary with powers to conclude a treaty on all points between the two countries; but, moreover, to signify his willingness, in the mean time, to withdraw his orders in council, in the perfusion that the intercourse with Great Britain would be renewed on the part of the United States.

These steps of the British government led to the correspondence and the Proclamation now laid before you; by virtue of which, the commerce between the two countries will be renewable after the tenth day of June next.

Whilst I take pleasure in doing justice to the counsels of his Britannic majesty, which no longer adhering to the policy which made an abandonment by France, of her decrees, a pre-requisite to a revocation of the British orders, have facilitated the amicable conference which has issued thus happily; I cannot but refer to the proposal heretofore made on the part of the United States embracing a like restoration of the suspended commerce, as a proof of the spirit of accommodation which has at no time been intermitted, and to the result which now calls for our congratulations, as corroborating the principles, by which the public councils have been guided during a period of the most trying embarrassments.

The discontinuance of the British orders, as they respect the United States, having been thus arranged, a communication of the event has been forwarded, in one of our public vessels, to our minister plenipotentiary at Paris; with instructions to avail himself of the important addition thereby made, to the considerations which press on the justice of the French government a revocation of its decrees, or such a modification of them, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States.

The revision of our commercial laws, proper to adapt them to the arrangement which has taken place with Great Britain, will doubtless engage the early attention of Congress. It will be worthy, at the same time, of their just and provident care, to make such further alterations in the laws, as will more especially protect and foster the several branches of manufacture, which have been recently instituted or extended by the laudable exertions of our citizens.

Under the existing aspect of our affairs, I have thought it not inconsistent with a just precaution, to have the gun-boats, with the exception of those at New-Orleans, placed in a situation, incurring no expense beyond that requisite for their preservation, and convenience for future service, and to have the crews of those at New Orleans reduced to the number required for their navigation and safety.

I have thought also, that our citizens detached in quotas of militia, amounting to one hundred thousand, under the act of March 1808, might, not improperly, be relieved from the state in which they were held for immediate service. A discharge of them has been accordingly directed.

The progress made in raising and organizing the additional military force, for which provision was made by the act of April 1808, together with the disposition of the troops, will appear by a report which the Secretary of War is preparing, and which will be laid before you.

Of the additional frigates required, by an act of the last session, to be fitted for actual service, two are in readiness, one nearly so, and the fourth is expected to be ready in the month of July. A report which the Secretary of the Navy is preparing on the subject, to be laid before Congress, will shew at the same time, the progress made in officering and manning these ships. It will shew also the degree in which the provisions of the act, relating to the other public armed vessels, have been carried into execution.

It will rest with the judgment of Congress, to decide how far the change in our external prospects may authorize any modifications of the laws relating to the army and navy establishments.

The works of defence for our seaport towns and harbors have proceeded with as much activity, as the season of the year, and other circumstances would admit. It is necessary however to state, that the appropriations hitherto made being found to be deficient, a further provision will claim the early consideration of Congress.

The whole of the eight percent stock remaining due by the United States, amounting to five millions, three hundred thousand dollars, had been reimbursed on the last day of the year 1808. And on the first day of April last, the sum in the Treasury exceeded nine and a half millions of dollars. This together with the receipts of the current year on account of former revenue bonds will probably be nearly, if not altogether sufficient to defray the expenses of the year. But the suspension of exports and the consequent decrease of importations during the last twelve months, will necessarily cause a great diminution in the receipts of the year 1810. After that year should our foreign relations be undisturbed, the revenue will again be more than commensurate to all the expenditures.

Aware of the inconveniences of a protracted session at the present season of the year, I forbear to call the attention of the Legislature to any matters not particularly urgent. It remains therefore only to assure you of the fidelity & alacrity with which I shall co-operate for the welfare and happiness of our country, and to pray that it may experience a continuance of the divine blessings by which it has been so signally favored.

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Independent of the atrocious crimes of this mischief, the destruction of this most important work, is to be deplored as it might from its comprehensive means and perfection in all the most important branches of chemistry, be deemed a national establishment; having been the fruit of research made with great diligence and industry by Mr. Harrison in various parts of Europe, it had reached after twelve years of indefatigable labor and unremitting industry that point of completion, which with only a small protection from the fostering hands of government would have rendered the United States perfectly independent of Europe in every article produced by chemical science. We cannot help ascribing the destruction of this work to the same force from which so many of the domestic efforts of industry have already experienced enmity and conflagration. Mr. Harrison's loss cannot be much less than 60,000 dollars.

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The American vessels which have been so long detained at Cadiz, had been restored through the interference and at the request of the Marquis de Casa Yrujo.

MADRID Jan. 24.

Circular letter addressed by the king our master, to the archbishops and bishops of his kingdom.

"Don Joseph Napoleon, by the grace of God, the constitution of the state, King of Spain and the Indies.

In returning to this capital, our first care, as well as our duty, has been to prostrate ourselves at the feet of that God, who disposes of crowns. We have offered him the homage of our existence for the felicity of the brave nation whom he has entrusted to our care. It is with this end only, in conformity with our dearest thoughts, that we have addressed to him our humble prayers.

"What is an individual in the immense population of the earth? What is he in the eyes of the eternal, who alone penetrates the intentions of men, and according to them determines their elevation? Who sincerely wishes the welfare of his fellows, serves God; and his omnipotent goodness protects him.

"We desire, that in conformity with these dispositions, you direct the prayers of the faithful, whom providence has entrusted to you. Let us all ask of God, that he deigns to let fall upon us his spirit of peace and wisdom: let us abjure every passion, that we may be occupied alone by such sentiments as ought to animate us, and which the general interests of this monarchy inspires: let the exercises of religion, tranquility and happiness succeed to the disorders to which we have been a prey, let us return thanks to God for the success which he has been pleased to grant to the arms of our august brother and powerful ally, the emperor of the French, who has had no other end in supporting our rights by his power, than to procure to Spain a long peace, founded on her independence.

"The French army will evacuate the Spanish provinces as tranquility shall be spread, and as they shall unite around our throne.

"Our will is, that you order each of the curates of your diocese to sing a solemn Te Deum the first Sunday after the receipt of this letter.

"Given at our palace of Madrid, the 24th of Jan. 1809.

(Signed) "I THE KING.
"The minister secretary of state of his majesty.
"MARIANO LOUIS D'URQUINO."

LONDON, March 27.

Since our last three Lisbon mails have arrived, two of them reached town this morning, bringing accounts down to March 17. A fleet from Portsmouth, arrived at Oporto the 11th. The accounts by this channel, from the Marquis de Romana, are, we understand, down to the 3d of March, at which time a corps of his army had re-entered Galicia, by Verin and the mountains of Orense, and seized a large quantity of artillery and stores belonging to Soult's army, Puebla de Tribes, after defeating its effort on the banks of the Navea, which owing to the breaking of the bridge, they had been unable to pass.

From the reports which have lately been made of the numbers, the condition, and the spirit of the Austrian army we derive hopes of an auspicious opening of the campaign on the continent. The enlarged powers with which the Archduke Charles is entrusted, the confidence which he is known to inspire, and the skill with which he is known to direct his troops, are further pledges of the success we anticipate. Even Russia after all the boasts of Bonaparte, that the emperor Alexander was entirely with him, either for peace or for war, will scarcely venture openly, and directly to espouse the French in battle. There is an opposition to it which has like a cloud over the head of the Autocrat in which he plainly reads that the fate of his father may be his own. It is only fear however that can restrain him; and this restraint may in some measure perhaps, be removed by the unfortunate revolution which has just taken place in Sweden. It certainly opens a new aspect of things in the North of Eu-

rope, and is pregnant with matter for serious reflection.

When the mail left Dover last night, a *French Flag of Truce* was coming into the Bay. It is possible her dispatches relate to something else than an exchange of prisoners, as it had been ascertained, by a boat which she sent in, that she had on board a Russian Messenger from Calais. Mr. Mantell, the agent for prisoners of war, went off to bring the Messenger on shore, and was just landing when the mail came away.

General Sharbrooke's division, as we have before stated, had arrived at Lisbon, making the British force in that quarter amount to from 18 to 20,000 men.

We have before stated that the Marquis de Romana had retreated upon Chaves in good order. The accounts now received are rather confused; but so far as we can understand them, he has since retreated from that quarter, which seems now to be occupied with the French force, about 7000 men. It appears, by some letters, that Romana has proceeded towards Lisbon, proposing to unite with the British and Portuguese in that quarter, and to act in conjunction with them against the common enemy.

The French were reported to be in the neighbourhood of Oporto, if not in possession of the place, but had not approached Lisbon at the departure of the Gleaner.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

By the *Projector*, arrived at New-York from Canton, we learn that an expedition fitted out at Bengal and Penang, under the direction of Admiral Drury, for the purpose of taking possession of Mocoa, a Mocoa Roads on the 14th September last. Immediately after his arrival, the admiral demanded of the Portuguese Government a surrender of the place, which was peremptorily refused him, and nothing further respecting it, than negotiations took place till the 20th, when about 300 soldiers, with two or three pieces of artillery, were landed and put in possession of one of the forts.

Previous to the landing of the troops, admiral Drury had made every preparation of the boats and men belonging to the squadron, for taking the town by assault; to prevent which, the governor consented that there should be no opposition to the landing of the troops, and that they might garrison the forts, upon which, however, they were not permitted to hoist English colours.

The Chinese now interferred, and ordered admiral Drury to leave the place, alleging that he had made an encroachment upon the territory of the empire which could not be submitted to. He persisted in keeping his troops on shore, and declared his determination to hold the town at all hazards. In consequence, the Viceroy of the Province issued an order on the 25th of Sept. forbidding the landing of any cargoes from, and sending any on board the English ships, of which there were between forty and fifty lying at Whampoa. An entire suspension of trade ensued, and continued three months, during which time the admiral visited Canton, attended by all the boats, and about 2,000 men from the ships. The object of this visit was to obtain an interview with the Viceroy, who haughtily refused to admit him into his presence, and treated him with contempt.

On the 19th November, admiral Drury ordered all the English subjects to quit Canton in three days, and repair on board the ships of their nation at Whampoa. Ten days after, he attempted another visit to Canton with the launches and other boats of the fleet strongly armed, but was driven back by the Chinese, who had stationed some man of war junks five or six miles below the city, where the boats were fired at and stopped.

From this time till the 20th of December, all communication between Canton and the ships at Whampoa, and all supplies of provisions were strictly forbidden, and no Englishman was suffered to remain in Canton, or return to that city. One gentleman, in attempting to get in there by stealth, was discovered, carried into the city, and there kept in confinement during the continuance of the difficulties.

Finding that his expedients to induce the Chinese to connive at, or consent to his holding Mocoa were ineffectual, the admiral abandoned the enterprise, withdrew his troops, and left Mocoa for Bengal about the first day of January last. As this was a compliance with the conditions required by the Chinese, the trade with the English was renewed.

(Mercantile Advertiser.)

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from Philadelphia and for sale at the BOOK-STORE of
Johnson & Warner.
Lexington, June 6, 1809.

COW POX.

E. WARFIELD has just received some GENUINE MATTER OF THE COW POX, and will inoculate every day, at his shop, from 8 to 9 in the morning.
Lexington, April 4th, 1809.

Generous Wages.

WILL be given, & every necessary instruction, to a man who will engage himself for three years, to work at the Cotton spinning business. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for industry, integrity and sobriety.
Jno. Jones,
Lexington.

To all whom it may concern.

TAKE notice, that we, or either of us, will attend on the tenth day of July next, and continue until finished, at the dwelling house of William Hopkins, in the county of Montgomery, near the head of Flat creek, with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, for the purpose of perpetuating testimony respecting a survey of one thousand acres, made for Robert Moore and Thomas Gooch, and from thence proceed to the beginning corner of said Moore and Gooch's survey, proceed to as many corners of said survey as we or either of us shall think proper, and take the depositions of such witnesses as we or either of us shall think proper, to establish said one thousand acres survey, and perpetuate the same; and do such other things or acts as the law will authorize, for the purpose aforesaid.
Cbesley Glover,
Thomas Gooch.
February 27th, 1809.

Scott County, &c.

Taken up by John Montgomery, living in Scott County, a bay mare, fourteen hands high, fifteen or sixteen years old, no brands nor marks except a few saddle spots, a natural trotter, appraised to nineteen dollars, the 21st February, 1809.

* *Cory L. Clarke, c. s. & c.*

Taken up by Hugh Boyd, living in Scott County, one mile from Henry's mill, a gray mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, eight years old, branded on the near shoulder I M; appraised to forty dollars.

* *James McGroskey.*

felts, have been carried into execution.

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LONDON, March 27.

Since our last three Lisbon mails have arrived, two of them reached town this morning, bringing accounts down to March 17. A fleet from Portsmouth, arrived at Oporto the 11th. The accounts by this channel, from the Marquis de Romana, are, we understand, down to the 3d of March, at which time a corps of his army had re-entered Galicia, by Verin and the mountains of Orense, and seized a large quantity of artillery and stores belonging to Soult's army, Puebla de Tribes, after defeating its effort on the banks of the Navea, which owing to the breaking of the bridge, they had been unable to pass.

From the reports which have lately been made of the numbers, the condition, and the spirit of the Austrian army we derive hopes of an auspicious opening of the campaign on the continent. The enlarged powers with which the Archduke Charles is entrusted, the confidence which he is known to inspire, and the skill with which he is known to direct his troops, are further pledges of the success we anticipate. Even Russia after all the boasts of Bonaparte, that the emperor Alexander was entirely with him, either for peace or for war, will scarcely venture openly, and directly to espouse the French in battle. There is an opposition to it which has like a cloud over the head of the Autocrat in which he plainly reads that the fate of his father may be his own. It is only fear however that can restrain him; and this restraint may in some measure perhaps, be removed by the unfortunate revolution which has just taken place in Sweden. It certainly opens a new aspect of things in the North of Eu-

